

STILL TRUE TO CLEVELAND.

ENGLAND'S FAVORITE FREE-TRADE CANDIDATE CAN DO NO WRONG.

MR. BAYARD IS A WICKED PARTNER, LORD SACKVILLE BLUNDERED IN TELLING INDISCREET TRUTHS, AND EVEN LORD SACKVILLE IS BLAMEWORTHY, BUT MR. CLEVELAND IS STILL THE UNSPOTTED IDOL OF THE BRITISH FREE TRADER.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Nov. 1.—Nothing is more curious in British comment, public and private, on the Sackville incident, than their desire to excuse Mr. Cleveland. The British, like Lord Sackville, want the President re-elected. They think themselves obliged to excuse him, but their excuse is comparatively light. Mr. Cleveland is the Good Man struggling with Adversity. He has a wicked partner, Mr. Bayard, and still more wicked enemies in the Republicans. It is on their backs that the British bludgeon falls heavily. Circumstances also are to blame. What "The Times" calls the degrading traffic of the Presidential contest is to blame. Lord Sackville is blamed. The Irish are blamed. American politicians are blamed. Everybody is to blame, is more to blame than poor Mr. Cleveland, who could not be expected to prevail against all these hostile influences. Mr. Blaine is more wicked than Mr. Bayard. "The Times" twice over tells us what Mr. Blaine would have done, or is capable of doing. He becomes a standard of wickedness by which to measure Mr. Bayard, who, says this journal, can be as contemptuously disregarded of the deceptions of international intercourse as Mr. Blaine himself. Again, Mr. Blaine would probably be as indifferent to diplomatic deceptions, if he saw it to be his interest to conciliate the Irish vote, as Mr. Bayard. Moreover, Mr. Bayard's statement of reasons for Lord Sackville's recall is, says "The Times," in direct contradiction with the very proper sentiments expressed by Mr. Cleveland two or three days ago. Mr. Cleveland's views were excellent; Mr. Bayard's report is blustering. The President's reserve appears to have melted at the Cabinet council held on Tuesday, when, no doubt, electioneering arguments were freely applied. Still again, Mr. Bayard ought to understand that Lord Sackville, in dealing with Lord Sackville, cannot use the unseemly haste which President Cleveland deprecated before he had to yield to the remonstrances of Democratic wire-pullers. "The Times" and all other papers complain of American manners in the most unmanly manner.

"The Daily News" plays a similar tune on the same string. Mr. Cleveland can do no wrong. He is the one idea of his British eulogist from beginning to end of an elaborate article a column long. You will look in vain for any criticism on the President. Lord Sackville is mildly censured. For Mr. Cleveland this Cleveland organ has nothing but praise. It defends him against Lord Sackville. "We have never," says "The Daily News," "seen any reason, and we see no reason now, to charge President Cleveland with inconsistency or want of candor in reference to the Canadian fisheries or the retaliatory measures, of which we need say no more than that a competent judge might honestly regard them as the best alternative to the rejected treaty." Then this singular journal proceeds to say: "The President naturally desired to clear himself from the suspicion of courting British support in a matter where this country is not concerned. If he had taken no notice of Lord Sackville's indiscretion the election might have been decided by a false and collateral issue, to the serious detriment of American politics." It would be difficult to say more plainly that "The Daily News" reads lest Mr. Cleveland be beaten, and would regard his defeat as a serious detriment. It is, according to the same journal, Mr. Bayard who has acted with personal courtesy to Lord Sackville, though this want only apparent. If Lord Sackville had recalled Lord Sackville on the first receipt of a complaint from Mr. Bayard, much unpleasantness would have been averted. But Lord Sackville, in this writer's opinion, was bound to take the Queen's pleasure, and the Queen is at a considerable distance. "The Daily News" summary of the whole matter is that nobody, except perhaps the President, comes out of this quarrel very creditably.

"The Standard," too, finds many excuses for Mr. Cleveland. He was wrong, but others are more wrong. Mr. Cleveland, we doubt not, personally despises the follies and flimsiness which he has to humor by this descent into petty spite. He is the slave of his wire-pullers and managers. The Tory organ is not, however, quite sure whether Lord Sackville has been rightly treated, and says: "If Lord Sackville has been rightly treated, we cannot reproach Mr. Cleveland. But in that case we must certainly blame Lord Sackville for having exposed much besides in this journal, leads up to the suggestion that Mr. Phelps, as Lord Sackville might regret the loss of so excellent a guest, and no doubt the feeling that we were following about the worst possible example that could be set would in itself serve to deter us from taking this course. But the instinct of reticence does not always wait to argue and discriminate about the virtues of individuals." It is not necessary to remark that the journal which now talks of sending Mr. Phelps about his business is the same which lately reminded Americans that behind Canada were British ironclads.

The provincial press has little to say. Most leading journals of the provinces are entirely silent, but there is in the London letter to "The Manchester Guardian" a remarkable paragraph, stating that Lord Sackville told Mr. Phelps that he considered Lord Sackville imprudent, and had received Lord Sackville's resignation, but did not think the letter warranted him in accepting it or in recalling the Minister. Then follows this sentence: "The assumption that President Cleveland was offended with Lord Sackville's attitude, as reported by Mr. Phelps, may be useful for electioneering purposes, but there is no reason to suppose it is true, or that anything has been done on either side inconsistent with the best possible manner of removing any ground of information. If what he says be true, it can only mean that there has been a good understanding all along between the President and Lord Sackville. The President has exaggerated in public and explained in private; courted the Irish and Lord Sackville in the same breath; taken credit for offending England by dismissing Lord Sackville, while secretly arranging the whole matter with the English Prime Minister."

G. W. S.

GREEKS CELEBRATE THE KING'S ACCESSION.

Athens, Nov. 1.—The festivities yesterday in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King George's accession to the throne were carried out on a grand scale. The President and Lord Sackville, who were in the city, were the guests of honor.

THE CASE OF THE SHIP BRIDGEWATER.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 1.—The claim of J. H. Allen, owner of the American ship Bridgewater, for alleged wrongful detention of his vessel at the port of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, by the Canadian customs authorities, has been forwarded by Secretary Bayard to the Canadian Government. The Minister of Customs has

THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO IRISHMEN SAID TO BE SUBPOENAED AS WITNESSES.

London, Nov. 1.—At the sitting of the Parnell Commission to-day Captain O'Shea was recalled to the witness-stand. He submitted the protest, referred to in his evidence yesterday, regarding his exclusion from Parliament by Mr. Parnell.

The taking of evidence of policemen who had taken shorthand reports, as to the correctness of their notes, was then resumed.

In a tavern opposite the Law Courts this afternoon, Joseph Kavanagh drew a revolver and fired a shot at Parnell. The shot did not take effect. Kavanagh was arrested and committed to jail on a charge of attempted murder. It is reported that both Kavanagh and Cox had been cited to appear as witnesses before the Parnell Commission. A five-chambered revolver with four of the chambers loaded, was found on Kavanagh. He stated to the police that he carried the weapon for self-defense, as he had been threatened with death for making certain disclosures.

Edinburgh, Nov. 1.—The case of Mr. Parnell against "The Times" for libel, was again heard in the Court of Session to-day. The case was continued to the 10th inst.

THE MANITOBA RAILWAY STRUGGLE.

ACTIVE STEPS LOOKING TO RETALIATORY LEGISLATION AGAINST THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 1.—The railway situation has become so serious that a proclamation has been issued calling the Legislature together for the dispatch of business on November 9. It is not known just how the Government proposes to deal with the case. It is understood, however, that the principal object of the meeting is to retaliate upon the Canadian Pacific Railway for its action in the present case. It is believed that the Legislature will repeal all taxation exemptions and pass legislation taxing the company's property in the Province to the utmost extent of the law. The Government also a march on the Canadian Pacific yesterday by making a detour in the track, laying and running its line over a tumpike near the blocked points. When the railroad force had attended directed elsewhere, the Government put down two rails hurriedly and ran an engine over the track, thus reaching the Provincial line on the other side. The intention now is to forward rails and transship them over the Canadian Pacific track by hand. With the engine on the other side the track will be hurried to the front. At present the Canadian Pacific has four large forces guarding different points at an enormous cost to the company.

Superintendent Whyte says that if the company's property is taxed rates will be raised, as they must make up any loss out of the Province.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS WORSE.

The Hague, Nov. 1.—The condition of the King of the Netherlands has grown worse, and is declared to be critical.

CARDINAL NEWMAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

London, Nov. 1.—The illness of Cardinal Newman is now reported to be serious. He fell down, weakened, while walking in his house recently, and knocked his head against the wall.

ELECTIONS IN BIRMINGHAM.

London, Nov. 1.—Municipal elections were held in Birmingham to-day. Returns from nine wards show the election of seven Unionists and two Gladstonians.

A DOCTOR SHOTS SEVERAL STUDENTS.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 1.—A number of medical students after leaving a theatre last night passed the streets, and stopping in front of Dr. McCully's house, groaned and booed. Dr. McCully appeared at a window armed with a revolver. The students then pelted him with bricks and stones. Dr. McCully fired among them, and several of the students were wounded. Dr. McCully, who is a specialist, appeared before a police magistrate to-day and was remanded.

WAR IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE SEASON WITH THE OYSTER DREDGERS.

Baltimore, Nov. 1 (Special).—The first battle of this season between the illegal oyster dredgers and the State Navy was played yesterday, and was won by the State Navy. The dredging season only began two weeks ago and since the opening the so-called practical dredgers have been stealing oysters from the beds at Swan Point. Yesterday afternoon the police sloop Compton came sailing around the point and there in the cove lay nearly 400 dredging boats. The commander of the Compton thought the dredgers would attempt to escape as soon as they beheld him, but what was his surprise when they opened fire on him. The Compton's crew responded opened fire with their rifles. The cannon of the sloop was brought into action, but the dredgers would not leave the point nor surrender. Closing upon the police sloop they poured such hot volleys into her that she was compelled to flee to the Chester River.

Toward night the police steamer McLane came up with the Compton, and together they returned to the point and after some more brisk firing, put the dredgers to flight. About midnight the dredgers again returned to the bar, and when the Compton attempted to drive them off this morning they treated her to a volley of shot. The Compton's crew was injured, but no one on the police boat was injured, but it is believed that many of the dredgers were wounded.

THE JACKSONVILLE LIST HEAVIER.

FIFTY-SIX NEW CASES AND TWO DEATHS—ENTERPRISE ASKING ASSISTANCE.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 1 (Special).—President Neal Mitchell's official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night is as follows:

Number of new cases 56
Number of deaths 2
Number of cases to date 4,212
Number of deaths to date 356

The deaths to-day were Mrs. G. W. Wetmore and James Harris.

Dr. Porter states that eleven nurses have been sent to Enterprise. President Mitchell would have been at Enterprise, but his discretion in sending physicians and money there, to the extent of \$500. Dr. Porter stated to-day to the Association that he desired to establish additional precautions for keeping refugees out of the city, and had been advised by the railroad companies that they would not sell tickets to any one coming to Jacksonville. He deemed it advisable to put on Government inspectors at Way Cross, Live Oak, Callahan, Baldwin, and other points, and to employ detectives to report the arrival of refugees in town. Dr. Porter asked the sense of the Executive Committee and citizens as to these measures.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Mayor Roche received the following telegram this morning from Enterprise, Fla.:

Twenty-two cases and four deaths from yellow fever to-day. Five hundred people in distress. Am compelled to ask for help. Can Chicago help us? GEORGE T. CARLISLE, Secretary Board of Health.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Surgeon Porter, at Jacksonville, Fla., telegraphs that he has closed one of the hospitals at Santa Fe, as there no longer exists any necessity for this mode of opening up a new territory, and give freight rates fully at a ton cheaper than the present schedule. Articles of association and by-laws were adopted to-night, under the name of the Connecticut River Improvement Association. Mayor E. B. Maynard, of Springfield, was chosen president; E. W. Boeger, secretary; and a long list of vice-presidents, comprising Springfield, Holyoke and

TO IMPROVE THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 1 (Special).—A meeting of manufacturers and business men was held here this morning, at which various plans were discussed for the opening of the Connecticut River for navigation between Holyoke and Hartford, thus giving to Springfield and vicinity navigation to Udwaters. It is proposed to induce the Government to build a canal at Enfield, seventeen miles long, 120 feet wide, and ten feet deep, at an estimated expense of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. It is also proposed to improve the river by building a series of locks, and give freight rates fully at a ton cheaper than the present schedule. Articles of association and by-laws were adopted to-night, under the name of the Connecticut River Improvement Association. Mayor E. B. Maynard, of Springfield, was chosen president; E. W. Boeger, secretary; and a long list of vice-presidents, comprising Springfield, Holyoke and

EDISON DISCOVERED WITH SOME PORTRAITS.

Boston, Nov. 1 (Special).—Several years ago Thomas A. Edison discovered a remedy which has been extensively advertised as "Edison's Polyform."

A company in this city purchased the right from Mr. Edison to manufacture polyform under his formula and to use his name in advertisements. He also gave the company the right to print his picture upon the labels. In the last year the advertisements published throughout the United States have been made very attractive by the use of the picture of the inventor. To this Mr. Edison now objects. He says he does not propose to be made a rival of Lydia Pinkham, and asks the courts to enjoin the company from displaying his picture in the newspapers.

TO LECTURE ON INSURANCE LAW AT YALE.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 1 (Special).—George N. Sharp, Editor of "The Baltimore Underwriter," was to-day, by unanimous vote of the faculty of the Yale Law School, appointed lecturer on insurance law. Mr. Sharp was a member of the Yale class of '76.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

NEW ROAD TO ENTER THIS CITY THROUGH WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WORK BEGUN ON A LINE FROM DANBURY, CONN., THROUGH WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The New York and New-Haven Railroad Company has begun the construction of a new line of road between Danbury, Conn., and this city, where the terminus will be, at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-st. The new line will be run through Ridgefield, Conn., and North Greenwich into Westchester County, thence running through Rye, New-Rochelle, East Chester, Westchester and Port Morris, down to Sunken Meadows, crossing there by bridges to Ward's and Randall's Islands. From here connection will be made with Manhattan Island at the foot of East Eighty-fifth-st. by a bridge built on stone rock, the centre of one of which will rest on Mill Rock, the bridge crossing will be on the New York end of the bridge.

From the New York end of the bridge the road will run down-town between the water front and Second-ave., through a tunnel similar to the structure of the New York Central road in Fourth-ave. At the terminus at East Thirty-fourth-st. connection will be made with the elevated railroad and with the Long Island Railroad by ferry. The officers of the new line are: President, Edward B. Rogers, Port Chester; vice-president, William J. Mead, Greenwich, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, Hiram H. Scott, Ridgefield, Conn. The construction, which is already begun, is in charge of John Schuyler, formerly the chief civil engineer of the New York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The company is authorized capital stock \$1,000,000. The authorized capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, all of which, it is stated, has been subscribed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S DIVIDEND.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1 (Special).—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 1.2 per cent. This makes the total dividend of the year at the rate of 5 per cent. against 5.12 per cent. last year. The earnings this year are but little behind those of last year, and the fixed charges are about the same. Last year, however, was an unusually good one, and after paying 5.12 per cent in dividends and paying \$725,000 in settlement of sundry claims, and \$1,240,000 for improvements, there were carried over a credit of profit and loss of \$1,065,000. The Western lines showed a net profit of \$1,275,000. Thus far they are about \$500,000 behind. The capital stock is about \$8,000,000 greater than it was last fall, making that much more upon dividends which must be paid.

As soon as the dividend is paid, the stock advanced to-day at 54-1/4, ex-dividend. It closed at 54-1/4, an advance of 1-1/4 over yesterday's closing price.

CAR STOVES ABOLISHED BY LAW.

Yesterday the new law prohibiting the heating of railroad cars in this State by means of stoves went into operation. The act of the Legislature abolishing the use of the first passed in 1887, and applies not only to New-York railroads, but to all companies whose lines extend over fifty miles in the State. Thus the New-York and New-Haven road will be exempt, its lines not covering the distance named in the law. The Lection and Albany road will be amenable to the act.

As was stated in The Tribune yesterday, all the lines composing the railroad system have been, or will be, fitted up with steam-heating apparatus. The Wagner Palace Car Company and the New York Central Company have adopted the Martin coupler for the steam pipes between the cars, while the Erie Company will use the McElroy coupler, and the Long Island road will be equipped with the same apparatus as is at present in use on the elevated roads in this city. A well-known Broadway passenger agent said yesterday: "The system will not work well until it becomes a standard law, and in winter I think there will be trouble with the steam-pipes. The expense of equipping the cars is very large, and it is a road built for the Western lines which have adopted steam-heating apparatus, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Kansas and Nebraska Railways may just claim to be the first."

ASSESSING THE LINES OF NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1 (Special).—The Board of Railroad Assessors filed their annual report in the office of the State Controller to-day. The total taxes on the several roads in the State are as follows:

Pennsylvania, \$3,822,192; Central Railroad of New-Jersey, \$2,790,679; Philadelphia and Reading, \$2,850,900; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, \$13,434,341; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, \$2,622,544; New-York, Susquehanna and Western, \$2,600,300; Lehigh Valley, \$124,777; railroads not classified, \$119,182. The grand total of these tax bills is \$13,340,341, an increase over last year of \$2,671,000; Central Railroad of New-Jersey, \$4,192,000; Philadelphia and Reading, \$5,450,000; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, \$13,434,341; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, \$2,850,900; New-York, Susquehanna and Western, \$2,600,300; Lehigh Valley, \$124,777; railroads not classified, \$119,182.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—H. B. Stone has been appointed second vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system. E. P. Ripley succeeds Mr. Stone as general manager of the road east of the Missouri River. The changes took effect to-day.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—A railway fight was begun in the Circuit Court this afternoon. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company filed a bill to restrain the Chicago and Western Indiana companies from interfering with it in laying additional tracks across those of the Chicago and Western Indiana. The Chicago and Western Indiana companies filed a bill to restrain the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company from interfering with it in laying additional tracks across those of the Chicago and Western Indiana. The Chicago and Western Indiana companies filed a bill to restrain the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company from interfering with it in laying additional tracks across those of the Chicago and Western Indiana.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1.—The Cable Railway deal in this city has finally been consummated. Messrs. Hellman, Cramer and the other principal owners part with three-fourths of their stock to a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, headed by John D. Rockefeller, president of the Chicago Cable Railway Company. The terms of the sale are private.

A BOMB EXPLODES IN A CONVENT YARD.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Sisters of the Academy of the Visitation were startled last night just as they were retiring by the loud noise of an explosion, which rattled the window frames, but did no damage. The convent is surrounded by a high wall, and this morning, when some of the school children were walking in the yard, they found a rudely-constructed bomb made of iron pipe about two feet long by two inches in diameter. The pipe had been burst by the explosion, and some burned rays which had been used for wadding, found their way into the convent, and today they thought the whole affair was a Halloween joke, and that some boys had thrown it over into the yard because they were afraid to explode it in the streets.

THE HIGGAMUG POST OFFICE ROBBERED.

Higginson, Conn., Nov. 1.—The Savings Bank and Post Office Building here was entered by burglars on Wednesday night. With some explosive material they blew the safe doors open, and secured \$150 in bills but neglected to take about \$200 in postage stamps. The thieves entered also R. D. Spencer's store and took away a few articles. The explosion in the bank alarmed the watchman at the Higginson Manufacturing Company's Works. The burglars fired on the watchman. Before the citizens could reach the post office the burglars had fled. This is the sixth time the post office has been entered within a few years.

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AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

DEMOCRATS STILL HOPE TO WIN THE ELECTION BY FRAUD.

COLONEL DUDLEY'S LAWYER SAYS THAT HE WILL TAKE LEGAL STEPS AGAINST CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS—REPUBLICAN ELECTION INSPECTORS SHOULD BE ON THEIR GUARD.

Despite the fact that Colonel Dudley has denounced the letter attributed to him by the Democratic National Committee as a forgery, the Administration papers continue to treat it as genuine, just as they did the Morye letter in 1880 after its fraudulent character had been shown again and again by General Garfield. In fact, all that is now necessary to make complete the parallel between the two cases is to get Mr. Hewitt to endorse this latest specimen of Democratic rascality. But with or without such an endorsement, it is probable that the letter will be used "for all it is worth" by the managers of the "campaign of intellect," though they know it is utterly spurious.

IT WILL BE BROUGHT INTO THE COURTS.

In the meantime Colonel Dudley says he will bring the matter into court at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the article was published he placed the case in the hands of his counsel, Colonel George Bliss, with instructions to begin legal proceedings against "The Times" and any other paper that had published the libellous nonsense. "I do not care to discuss the case at any length now," said Colonel Bliss last evening. "It will all be before the public soon enough. We shall not have the slightest difficulty in establishing the fact that the letter is a forgery—the regulation Democratic campaign forgery that is certain to appear sooner or later in every Presidential contest. They could not get along without doing something of the kind, you know, though the novelty of the thing was worn off years ago. As a campaign card it is flat, stale, and unprofitable. That is the report we get about it even from Indiana where it was intended to produce great effect." Then returning to the legal phase of the matter he added: "Our case will take the form of a charge and proof that the forgery was really concocted right here in New-York; yes, right in the Democratic Headquarters in this city. That is all I care to say on the subject at present, except to add in a general way that this will prove the worst boomerang the other side has yet thrown."

WORKING HARD FOR AN HONEST ELECTION.

From the letters that come into the Republican Headquarters from various parts of this State it is evident that the vigorous efforts of the party's managers to secure an honest election will be heartily seconded everywhere. There appears to be a determined effort to secure fair play in all parts of the State, and especially in cities like Troy, Albany and Buffalo, where the Democrats have been in the habit of carrying things in a high-handed way. As a member of the State Committee expressed it yesterday: "Our people mean business this year. They know as well as we do here that we have the election, and they do not propose to be counted out. We know the schemes of our opponents too thoroughly, and we are prepared to meet them at every point. If they persist, it will be at their own peril. The Republicans will tolerate no nonsense this time."

There is one precaution that the Republican inspectors are taking in every precinct. It is in regard to counting the ballots after the polls close. It is frequently the case that where the inspectors are well acquainted with the voters, they are tempted to count the ballots as they should be done invariably. First there is a general count to see that the number of ballots corresponds with the number of voters. Then the inspectors take a portion of the pile of ballots, counts the number of votes for the respective candidates, and announces the result. The others accept his statement, and the election is over. This is a simple and one of the safest means of fraud, since it requires no collusion between inspectors. One man can do it without even any understanding between himself and his fellow-inspector that belongs to the same party.

A FRUITFUL SOURCE OF MISCHIEF.

"I believe," said one campaigner, in speaking about this yesterday, "that there is as much mischief done in this way as in any other. It requires no bribery, no conspiracy—nothing, in fact, but a secret determination on the part of a Democratic inspector to do something for his party. Suppose he only changes ten votes, or five, or two, or one, for instance, what will be the effect of such work in 500 or 1,000 precincts? I remember perfectly well catching a fellow inspector changing no less than twenty-three ballots, and he was an old friend of mine. If he did this before, he can do it again with all I own, but there is something about politics that makes the best men in the world careless about what they do to win."

To guard against all forms of the kind every Republican should count all the ballots. The sentiment in favor of enforcing the law against the opening of bar-rooms near the polls on election day is becoming general among all Republicans. It is a simple and one of the safest means of fraud, since it requires no collusion between inspectors. One man can do it without even any understanding between himself and his fellow-inspector that belongs to the same party.

MORE TESTIMONIALS TO GORMAN'S CHARACTER.

Further evidence of Senator Gorman's peculiar fitness to carry on an "honest" campaign continues to be furnished by his Democratic neighbors in Baltimore. Among the most interesting testimonials received is that given by John P. Fox, an eminent Maryland Democrat, who was legal adviser of the Canal Company of that State. In this service he was an intimate terms with Gorman, and he is now the legal adviser of the bondholders of the canal and as such filed a bill in which he said with legal solemnity and accuracy of statement:

"I have known Gorman for many years past the chairman of the State Central Committee of a political party in the State of Maryland, and the whole power and patronage of the Canal Company have been for several years past and are now being and devolved to him for the purposes by him and those who with him exert a controlling influence in the management of the Canal Company."

It thus appears that according to the sworn statement of this reputable gentleman the money belonging to the bondholders of the canal was taken by Gorman and spent in political management, for the purpose of securing the election of the canal. It is at this time engaged in the unlawful and fraudulent diversion of the revenues of the company.

Mr. Fox not only said all this but he took a great deal of testimony to prove it and argued it with great ability before the United States Court, and what is more, he never retracted the charges. They stand today in all their pristine force just as does the famous nickname that Bernard Carter, another counsel of the Canal Company, and a Democrat, bestowed upon the present manager-in-chief of the Democratic National campaign, when he designated him in a public letter as "The Generalissimo of the Lobby."

Mr. Carter described the lobby as composed of men of different parties, drawn together by the "collective power of public plunder," adding: "It is a well-organized army, too. It has a Generalissimo of all the forces, who holds them well in hand and is constantly on the field of action. The Generalissimo is the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, United States Senator from Maryland."

This appeared in at least two papers of Baltimore over Mr. Carter's own signature, but it was never answered either in or out of court.

COLORADO MINING PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Denver, Nov. 1.—A dispatch reached here this evening from Lake City, Col., saying that all the buildings, including the immense hoisting works of the Frank Hough mine, one of the most extensive in this district, were burned to-day.

Each man thousands of dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown. The owners of the property live in London, England.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

ESTIMATE OF "THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS."

FIGURES TO JUSTIFY REPUBLICAN CONFIDENCE—SECRETARY SHEERIN'S VAGUE ESTIMATES—DEMOCRATIC COLONIZERS "ON THE LIST"—THE GERMAN FOR HARRISON—BON-DOUBLE VOTING.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Indianapolis, Nov. 1.—In the political developments of to-day there has been more to encourage the Republicans than to discourage them. The argument of the campaign is practically over, but 1,000 or more meetings are still being addressed in the State every night, not so much with the expectation of making new converts as to strengthen the party supporters in their conviction of right, and to keep up the enthusiasm. It is the surprise that the campaign managers are now on the lookout for.

There was a move to-day that was not only unexpected, but really startling to the Democrats. A great two ago Paul H. Kraus was led into making the absurd statement that 98 per cent of the Germans in Indiana would vote the Democratic ticket. The foolish assertion proved a tremendous boomerang. The Germans in a public statement to-day repudiated the assertion of Mr. Kraus and declared their intention to vote for General Harrison and a protective tariff. Several hundred of them signed the statement, among them Charles Conrad and William Kraus, two of the brothers of Paul H. Kraus. To-night the Germans further emphasized their endorsement of the Republican candidate and the principles of the party in a public meeting. They declare that there are many hundreds of Germans in the State who would vote the Republican ticket this year for the first time.

There is a great deal of flurrying being done just now. The situation in the State was reviewed last evening by the evening press. The statement of Chairman Huston last night was given by the paper as the generally accepted view, from the inside, of the Republican management. In it he predicted a Republican plurality of between 10,000 and 15,000. S. P. Sheerin, secretary of the National Democratic Committee, speaking for the campaign managers on his side, asserts that the Democrats will carry the State, but offers no special reasons in support of his claims. He says there will be a vote between 550,000 and 600,000 votes cast, although the poll shows only 525,000. Of this number the Democrats expect to get 275,000.

"What is your estimate of the plurality?" he was asked. "I do not care to make any. Besides, I could not well do so for personal reasons. The plurality is of no value, however, except possibly for future use."

He predicts that the Democrats will increase their representation in Congress by three members from Indiana districts that are now Republican. When asked about the legislative contest, he said: "I think that we will have a majority, but I am free to admit that I have some concern about the outlook in some senatorial districts that I do not care to name."

After going over the estimates in the situation from a non-partisan point of view, which